A LUCKY QUARTER.

A MILLIONAIRE'S 25 CENT PIECE IN A \$1,000 CASE.

It Made His Fortune at Faro-Then It Caused the Death of a friend-How It Was Lost and Found in the Wilds of the West.

In that part of Fifth avenue where all the houses are palaces there is one seemed by a millionaire from the Pacific slope who, after emissing a fortune, came to this city to enjoy the luxury which great wealth put at me d posal. Beyond the pariors, which are filled with rare objects of art from all over the world, the rich man has his study. The most noticeable thing in the room is a small table hick stands next to a big resewood desk. There is nothing on the table save an exisitely carved gold case with a glass lid. lucide the case, resting on the soft velvet, lies common everyday quarter of a dollar. A days ago, while a reporter was inter viewing the California millionaire on a ques tion of western politics, he found it impossi bie to keep his even from wandering to the \$1,000 case and its twenty-five cent piece The millionaire, seeing the reporter's evident curiosity, took the piece of money from its satin fined resting place and handing it to the reporter said:

ou see that this coin is marked in such a way that there is no mistaking it. (The letters G. W., with a star before and after them, were deeply engraved in the center of the piece of money.) It was the first given me in san Francisco in a saloon. I gave the barkeeper a \$5 gold piece, and among the change I noticed this marked coin. I picked it out and putting it in another pocket remarked to me friends that I would keep it as a pocket. piece. I was as poor as poverty in those days, but, like every one else, I played faro every time I had money enough to buy a stack of chips. That night I got round to Jim Moon's game, and, as usual, before I quit I was cleaned out and had not a dollar left in the world. The next morning when I went to work I was told that the man who employed me had decided to move to Sacramento and my valuable services were no longer I had had no breakfast, and began feeling in my empty pockets for some stray coin to get a cup of coffee. To my intense coin to get a cup of coffee. To my intense surprise I found that quarter. I then sat down and argued with myself whether I should spend my last cent to get something to sat or if I should go back to the fare bank, where I had jost my money the night before, and make a final effort to pull, out square. A FORTUNE FOR 25 CENTS.

"The gambling passion was strong in me forty years ago, and I decided to take the chances and bet my last quarter. Each to the gambling hell I hurried. The game had just opened, and the first turn of the cards was just being made. Dollar chips were the smallest ones in use then. So I threw down my quarter between the 6. 7 and 8 and then went over to the sideboard and pound myself out a class of whisky, determined to have place of my 25 cents. I reached over to pick them up, but before I could do so too dealer turned the cards and again I won. I played without thought of my empty stomach played without thought of my empty stomach there is evidence that the worst is over. Then I went out and had a break- lo ager fast fit for the gods. Every day for two weeks I gambled, and every day I won. I kept that coin always with me, and soon I bad over \$2,000 in a canvas bag. One might, as I was leaving the game, I met an old woman who begged from me money enough to get something to eat. I had, as usual, been ing and was flushed with success. To refase a woman money for food when luck was all running my way seemed heartless, so I reached down in my pocket and gave her the first coin I met. When I reached home I seached everywhere for my luckpiece, but it was gone. I had given it to the beggar The next day I lost beavily and determined to play no more until I found my quarter. It seemed a hopeless task to find one particular piece of money, but I never gave up hope and always looked carefully at every piece of money I received in change. At last I was successful. In the same bar room where I first got my numrter I received I was so clated that I treated the house to champagne. That night, for the

A FATAL STROKE OF LUCK. "The only other time that quarter ever left | bers' Journal. me I lost the best friend I ever had. Poor fellow he never had any luck, everything he Suched failed, and when I met him in Virginia City two years after his arrival on the Pacific slope he was in as hard luck as any man I ever saw. I put him in the way of making some money, but everything he got be lost at faro. One day be beard me tell the story of my quarter and asked me to loan it story of my quarter and asked me to loan it to him to see if it would change his lack; he promised not to part with the coin, so I granted his request. He went to the game and put a \$5 piece with my quarter on it in the pot, that is, between the ace, deuce, king and queen. He then folded his arms and queen. He then folded his arms and the lack between the ace, deuce, king and queen. There then the properties of the propert rested his bend on them. Turn after turn was made, yet he never once looked up. As card after card was turned murmurs of surprise passed around the table. The men each side of my friend nudged him but he never raised his head. The whole four cards won out, and when the deal was over my friend had \$10,752 piled up in the middle of the table. The dealer asked him to rake lish as she spoke, without regard to the down his money and let the new deal begin. Yet be never moved. Some one, thinking be was drunk and had gone to sleep, shook himroughly by the shoulder. Heavily he fell to the floor. Every rough man there was shocked to find him dead. The strain had been too much for him, and his heart had stopped beating. Later I cashed his chips and sent them to his mother, who died think ing her son had earned it by hard work. I had to pay the gambler \$100 for my quarter, and it has never left me since."—New York Mail and Express

How Mexicans Treat Their Dogs. The treatment for mad dogs in this "knocks is my firm belief, the Pasteur system hollow." It is simple, too, in the extreme, being based upon one proposition namely, not to let the dogs go From early in the spring until the close of the warm season—if a climate so equable as that of Mexico may be said to chain, a cord, a rope or a lerther thong. The swell shops have showy bowls of or decorated metal, with handsome chains, and thence the article runs down the scale to the makeshift contrivance of the poor for the same purpose. The other extreme may be seen in the ooden roughly dug out tray, the pipkin the constitutionality of the law which stand in the doorways of petty shops or across the grimy threshold of the dark. Take the case. "-The American. dens of the charcoal sellers. But the use is the same wherever seen, and the tired and thirsty dog who wags his vagabond tail while he laps the merciful, saving water London a short time ago for \$18,000. not so un grateful as to discriminate in favor of the more costly holder.

Not long ago Mexico was visited by a political achievements an enthusiastic and cial expacity to practical crusade in the ranks of the July 16, 1889. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to to inveigh bitterly against the inhumanity can labor. The Democratic party is workof the race. Among other allusions he ing with the Cobden club to give us free
expressed a bit of disapproval of built trade.

Now, a built light is a sport that in my heart of hearts I dote upon; there-fore was I moved to a swift defense, and among other points I adduced that of this merciful provision for vagrant dogs, which the enthusiast was fain to admit went far to offset the practice of loading on mules bunches of chickens tied together by the feet, heads down. All things come round to him who will but wait," and one day burden," the peops, shall be emancipated in the spirit as in the letter, the lower order of animals will come to receive more consideration. - City of Mexico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Luck of the Prince of Wales.

The Newes Wiener Tagblatt informs us that the Prince of Wales is regarded on the continent as having a singular lucky hand at games of chance. The day be-fore the carthquake he appeared in Monaco, and tried his luck in jest at trente et quarante. His success was so satisfactory that the prince resolved to venture at roulette the sum which he had won at the other game. Here again buck followed bim like a dutiful servant, and in a very short space of time he left the salon with a gain of £000 sterling. The ident reminds the Vienna journal of the equally fortunate play of the prince a ago, when he was the guest of Count Tafilo Fastetics at Buda Pesth. "In one single night the future ruler of England won nearly a quarter of a million gulden in a well known aristocratic club. The prince told his fellow players that he would give them an opportunity for revenge as soon as he returned from his hunting tour. Fourteen days later he appeared at the club, according to his promise. The 'revenge,' however cost his opponents 8 000 florins." It appears from It appears from the same journal that the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is not quiet so prodigal and reckless in gaming as the Hungarian He will only play for very small stakes, like the aged German emperor, who thinks that a sum of fifty pfennig is as much as a king or prince should ven-ture at a time —Pall Mall Gazette.

Have Had Their Day.

Those who have watched the rise, progress and decline of the height and depthmost of all the depth-of the absurdity of fashion or blank idiocy in the matter of pug dogs may now whisper peace to their souls and rejoice that the worst is over.

To be sure, the sweet doggies yet loll in their mistress' laps, thrust their impudent and ugly mugs out of carriage windows and luxuriate in cushions, sweet ribbons, perfumed baths, doting careses and kisses and dainty food. They still wear em broidered harness, the most stunning feature of which is the handle by which they may be carried over puddles and escape wetting their pews, or escape being devoured by larger, intelligent dogs, or intelligent escape fitting death from being scratched into eternity by cats. They still wear little blankets to protect them from pneua drink for my money anyway. When I which ought to devote its cunning in adorning robes for future presidents and adorning robes for future presidents and policemen, exhausts itself in the details of

carry doggies-wear them, so to s, tak - Worcester Telegram.

Sight and Smell of Birds. A hawk can spy a lark upon a piece of twenty times the distance it is perceptible to a man or dog; a kite soaring out of human sight can still distinguish and poance upon lizards and field mice on the ground and the distance at which vultures and engles can spy out their prev is almost Recent discoveries, and es-Darwin's observations, have pecially inclined naturalists to the belief that birds of prey have not the acute sense of smell with which they were once accredited. Their acute sight seems bet-ter to account for their actions, and they appear to be guided by sight alone a they never sniff at anything, but dart straight at the object of their desire. Their counterparts in the ocean, however, undoubtedly see and smell equally well, but are more guided by smell than sight but are more guided by smell than sight.

In both shocks and rays the eyes are
over \$3,000. I went to Nevada soon after won \$3,000. I went to Nevada soon after good, and have a most distinct expression; and began to speculate in mines and in the course of time I made what people call a bounds since they seen their prey from a distance, and swim up to it with great rapidity, "smell," as Lacepede says, may be called their real eye.

Total of the National Wealth.

The census report of 1880 places the total of the national wealth at \$43,642,-000,000. Of this amount \$10,197,000,000 are credited to the farms; \$9.881,000,000 he said in a low tone of voice. "This is the to residences and business real estate; being a liners' room. No one who works \$5.536,000,000 to railroads and their in this room has any regular employment. equipments, \$5,000,000,000 to household furniture, books, pictures and the like; \$2,000,000,000 to live stock; \$6,000,000, school houses, public buildings and insti-tutions of one kind and another. There was also a considerable miscellaneous list. -New York Sun.

Walking Easier Than Spelling.

President Lincoln's commissioner of agriculture, Newton, of Philadelphia. Is the peg on which all bad spelling stories are hung in Washington. He wrote Eng-lish as show without property of the lish as show without property and the same silence, decorum and discipline. There were great screens back of the result was often amusing. One day Gen. Sickles, then lying in a hospital here badly A friend, not being able to find them ewhere, went down to the department of agriculture and asked Commissioner

ton, "I'd give them to you in a minute compositors, who are not generally regard for Gen. Sickles if I had, but I'll give you ed in newspaper offices as models of de ton: anything else we've got. said the friend, "what other

fruits have you'

some of them." "They'll do very well," said the friend. "Just write me an order to the gardener

for some, will you?" Newton said he would, drew a sheet of paper toward him, and began to write. In their being employed. From this I in The date line was all right, for that was may note one feature which will remind "Give bearer," he wrote, "as many"—
him streagly of Alexandria and other points of the orient. Just inside the door of every establishment sits a vessel of more or less capacity, fast anchored by "Come, I'll go over with you myseif. -Philadelphia Record.

"Gentlemen of the jury," once said an old time judge in Mobile. "The lawyers have been here two whole days discussing of coarse brown earthenware, which may which this suit was brought. You have be bought for a cent, or the exempt coal nothing to do with that. All you have to eil can cut down to a suitable height, ascertain is whether the man got the money. If he did he ought to pay it.

An edition of the Bible in two volumes, the first book ever printed, was sold in "That free trade will come some day in the United States it is perfectly safe to assert but how and when, and other minutize of the gentleman of, I may say, a national repu-tation, who adds to his journalistic and its twelve cabinet ministers in their unoffiits twelve cabinet ministers in their unofficial capacity to decide."—The London Times

Animals. He was much pleased with Mexico, save in one respect; he felt moved protection of American industries and American

THE "THUNDERER."

INTERESTING TALK WITH THE MAN-

AGER OF THE MIGHTY TIMES.

Noticeable Features of the Establishment. Generous Accommodations for Editors, but a Shabby Room for Penny a Lin-

The other day I had a long talk with Dr. McDonald, the manager of The Lon-don Times. This newspaper is one of the most exclusive in Landon. It never divides its news with any paper, however remote. The Times is the highest priced newspaper in the world. It is sold at while every one of its principal competitors is sold at one penny, or two cents of our money. It steadily holds its own in our money. It steadil spite of this high price.

I have never seen any new-paper estab-lishment which has such a combined air of a war office and a monastery. Al-though situated in one of the noisiest quarters of the city, when once you are fairly behind its solid walls you hear only a soft, confused murmur of the roar in the streets. Unlike the greater part of our newspaper offices its space is entirely occupied by the newspaper publication and staff. No foreign element is permutted to occupy the remotest corner of the establishment. No one is permitted to enter the building beyond the domain of the business department except he has a personal acquaintance with the editor er a trustworthy letter of introduction to him. Every one in the employment of this paper is expected to guard all of the regular business proceedings and work of the office as if the most trivial matter were a grave state secret. OVE OF THE BOOMS

The room where I was received was large and high, lighted by two great win dows devoid of drapery. The walls were a dull vellow gray, with one nicture hanging thereon. This was of Bull Run Russell, the Times' famous special correspondent. The picture must have been painted many years ago, as it is quite dimmed with age and coal soot. It hangs directly over the heavy, dark, wooden mantel, underneath which glowen and snapped a bright, open, soft coal fire. There were half a dozen very heavy mahogany chairs in the room, upholstered in dark green leather. One chair had a mahogany writing leaf on its arm. The desk of the manager, in the center, was very plain and contained but few papers. Black of it hung a great its chart of the construction of sentences iff the French language. To the right of the desk was a broad, luxurious light gray green chintz covered sofa, large enough and wide enough to rest the Cardiff gian the corner beyond this was a plain, handsome dark book case, with glass doors This case was filled with works of refer ence only. The carpet was a dark, dull red. The room was almost severe in its simplicity, and yet it seemed thoroughly complete and satisfactory.

Dr. McDonald, the manager, received me with a cordiality that is unusual for a publisher to show to a visitor who calls during working hours. He gave me more time than the president of the United States could reasonably hope to obtain from a New York editor, if he sought a consultation with him during working hours. Dr McDonald personally showed me through The Times establishment in stend of turning me over to the tender mercies of a messenger. I do not propose to give a detailed description of mechanism of this publication office, but merely to note a few things that struck my mind. In the first place the editorial rooms would interest most American newspaper men. Every prominent writer on the paper had a large room to himself, furnished in the same style of solid comfort and simplicity as the manager's office In each room sparkled an open fire. In each there was a library of reference. In this monkish solitude, in front of a glow ing fire, with his books and papers about him, guarded against any possible intru-sion, if ever a writer should be inspired to do good work he surely would be in such surreamengs. But these writers are not permitted to select their own subjects They are given their subjects and told how to treat them by the manager. The rest is a mere matter of literary gymnastics. THE PENNY A LINERS' QUARTERS.

In the visit to the editorial rooms we room in the whole establishment. carpst here was worn threadbare. The coverings to the desk were ragged. was such a break in the general character of the institution that I involuntarily turned toward the doctor. He glanced quietly at a carelessly dressed young man, who, with a silk hat on the back of his head, was writing away for dear life, as or connection with The Times "
In other words, the writers who come

here prepare news articles to sell to you Precisely.

They correspond to the space writers of our offices. Do any of these penny a liners ever graduate from this kind of ork into regular employment on The Times The manager said with peculiar enulia-

sis: "I might say almost never! printers to protect them and their manuscript copy from the sight of casual pass-The cases are of dark wood. The ers by Sickles, then lying in a hospital here badly floors are stone. Everywhere excessive wounded, craved fruit, grapes particular elemnimes and order. There is no loging ing. The printers are obliged to put all their outside wraps and hats in a check room. No article of apparel is allowed to ewton for some.
"I haven't any grapes," replied New nity of the establishment extends to the impositors, who are not generally regardcorune. Cabinet ministers could not be more grave or quiet in their work than these printers. Upon the right of the "Why," said Newton, "I think we have composting r on are the famous typeset-me nectarines, and you're welcome to ting machines of the office. They are used to set up all the matter of the paper except the advertisements. The manage says there is no question about the practi cability of the typesetting machines. The trouble is wholly outside of the machines forred that it was largely a question of overcoming the printers' objections to them. The parliamentary debates are dictated directly from the galleries of the houses of parliament through a long speaking tube to one of the typesetters. Earth typesetter can set about one column -Crawford's London Letter in

> "In this way," said the colonel, "I soon became a conspicuous figure to newspaper readers, until I was probably the best advertised man in the country. The things that appeared about me were usually written by journalists who were well acquainted with me, but once in a while they would overstep the mark and put

Col. Ochiltree and the Reporters.

ridiculous things in my mouth-words that I had never uttered. Knowing dark room full of other ladies. Although that they meant all right, I made it a point, and still make it a point, never to got one kiss in all that time. Now it has got so far that the avpers. rage editor seems to think that anything that is written about me will be read, and reporters, knowing this, write about me they can't write of anything else. If they have an interesting but ridiculous story and see no excuse to publish it they simply put it in my mouth so that I am

made a fictitious character. Only one prominent journalist has said harsh things about me, and he is Charles A. Dana. I often wondered why he did I did not know the gentleman, but

iverys und the greatest admiration for him. It was only recently that I found party and was introduced to him. As he took my hand he seemed to be greatly astonished and he looked at me in a very quizzical manner Finally he said this be the real genuine Col. Ton Ochil-tree, of Texas: I said that it certainly was: 'Why,' he said, 'Col. Ochiltree, I am delighted to meet you, but I expected to meet a far different man. I had read so much about you in the newspapers that I had formed my own idea. I thought you were an ideal looking cowboy. This is but one case that I meet with every This day. The instority of people who don't know me think that there is actually hair on my teeth -N Y Cor Kansas City

The Bay at Savannah

Better than the parks and drives of Sayannah I liked the place they call the bay. If commerce had not claimed this spot fashion must have been eager for such a place to drive or walk in. The esplanade is wide, and, though there is always life and a certain busy air there, there are times when you need not be the river at the country beyond, which has the appearance of a picture spread out for your benefit. It seems to be great praise to say of a landscape that it looks From this bluff, which is forty or fifty feet high, the country of woods is peculiarly attractive, lying be-yond the water, with an Arcadian calm ontrasting sharply with the busy life about you. Perhaps it is the absolute contrast which makes the scene so striking. You are in the very midst of ware ouses, of buying and selling, and the din of a large city; there, seeming but a hand's breath away, is the solitude of the woods and fields. You can almost see the rabbit starting vay from the copse and escaping through the long grass, you can smell the weedland scents. When I think smell the weestiand scents. of Savannah I shall always think first of The tall warehouses below the bluff and close against it, with feet in the river, add a striking feature to the place it is over their roofs that you look off at the sylvan beauty beyond the stream. --Cor. New York Post.

Couldn't Stand Everything.

Two Arkansans engaged in conversa-"Say, Uncle Billy, you live in er pretty tough neighborhood, don't yer?" Putty tough, Sam: putty tight on ther

Do yer ever get in fights!" No fights.

What do yeu do when er feller calls Wa'll, I think that mebbe he knows thing rock along."

"Yes, and spozen becalls yer er thief?"
"Wa'll, I jes think that mebbe he's better posted than I am." Spozen be calls you a coward."

wouldn't argy with him. "Wa'll, spozen he'd say that yer couldn't tell ther age uv er hoss by lookin' in his month?

"What! me not know ther age uv er W'y, Sam, ef er feller wuz ter say that, he'd have me ter whup, right there. Don't talk ter me, Sam, don't talk ter me, for it makes me mad ter think about it -Tama Herald

Whitelaw I: . Palatial Bath Rooms

Whitelaw Reid has long held the honorable position of the dandy of the press. He carries his fastidious tastes into all the habits of life. He likes large spaces. for he is accustomed to fill large spaces. Accordingly he is the only editor who lives in a palace. It is the house which was built by the ingenious Mr. Henry Villard out of money which came into his hands through what were called blind

This wonderful house is said to contain thirteen bath rooms, all lined with Sienna marble, the tubs being of cream colored porcelain. The arrangement was made for the accommodation of the Thirteen club, which consists of the thirteen investors in the blind pools. This was a deli-cate fantasy of Mr. Henry Villard, and was meant to give each of the investors | 000,000,000 miles distance, and there are a an interest in the palace which is the only monument of their folly. This wonderful center, it follows that these dozen stars palace with the thirteen bath rooms built will shed above twice as much light upon palace with the thirteen bath rooms built will shed above twice as much light upon of Sienna marble, contains a drawing a world in the center of the cluster as the In the visit to the editorial rooms we room as large as the famous east room in full moon sends to us. And since the stopped at one room on one of the upper the White House; the dining room is a light received from a body varies inversely spacious apartment forty feet long, thirty as the square of its distance while the The feet wide and iwenty five feet high -New

Honor to English Royalty.

I saw the royal party depart on a fine, warm day. The valley of Aix dominated by the high peak of the Nivolet, on whose summit stands a grand cross of silver, lay the distant mountains tops. Everywhere floated the Cross of St. George and the Lion of England. Soldiers in gaudy uniforms were marching through the streets. Clear were the streets which led to the station, and our carriages drove up by the above the horizon at once, and so the illustratest door. Down from the Europe mination of the night sky on our imagin came the lively groom wildly waving, and ary world would be aftern times as bright after him the coroneted carriage which as the light of the full moon upon the bore the little woman who has held Eng-land's welfare in her small hands so. The wisely and well for fifty years.

servant, who lives and breathes for the are so faint that they require some attencoren, stood with his fine, gray head unovered in the burning synshine to receive her as are carriage approached and fol-lowed her as she proceeded alone with her heavens in this sun cluster of Hercules, her as air carriage approached and fol-Some officious person offered a bouquet, but was quenched. Lady Ely covered ner retreat gracefully. The queen looked about for her favorite doctor and his wife. bade them farewell and thanked them for the courtesies so gracefully offered her. Not until the train disappeared did Sir Ponsonby resume his hat.-Mrs. John Sherwood in New York World

The Moonstone Only Feldspar.

When you know your lucky moonstone is simply a form of feldspar, it doesn't seem half so lucky or nice. It is odd, while these cold beaming stones receive all this attention, nobody thinks of read ing Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone," a novel which has long since been relegated to the oblivion of country circulating libraries or a back shelf in the garret closet. I wonder if it would make my blood run cold to read that story now? Probably not Yet I continue to carry round a lit-tle moonstone in my purse for luck like a good many other foolish mortals who be ve it is due to its presence that no light fingered gentry have ever picked their Only feldspag. Oh dear!-Bos

Without a Single Kiss.

A native Persian who lectured in New York the other day said the Persian youth was allowed to take just one kiss from his future wife on the eve before their marriage, provided be could find her in a he was engaged for three years he never at Cannes is all bosh. A hady who

Over 7,000 houses are owned in New York city by the Astor family, who keep a large number of architects constantly busy.

Hearer—I can't say You see, I didn't give Parent of aweriest sounds, yet mute forever, it a moment's thought, either —Unidentified | ——As Engma by Macaulay.

IN A SUN CLUSTER, ..

LIFE IN CONSTELLATION HERCULES A NEVER ENDING DAY.

A Story Which the Far Seeing Astrone omer Reads in the Stars-A Land of Perpetual Davlight-The Light of Fifteen Moons,

In the constellation Herenies there is a compact star cluster well known to the owners of powerful telescopes as one of the most interesting and wonderful phenomena to be found in the heavens. To the naked eye it looks like a faint star In the telescope it appears as a spherical mass of stars, with short, straggling streams, also composed of stars, radiating from it. William Herschel computed the number of stars in this cluster at not less than 14,000. In the center they appear so compressed that it is impossible to count them. Of course every one of the members of this starry swarm is a sun, and astronomers have sometimes piqued their imagination by wondering in such a system of suns, and what results flow from the inevitable laws of gravita-tion there. Could inhabited worlds exist in a sun cluster?

Take the bright star Strius, the most brilliant fixed star in the heavens. Any one who wishes can see it in the southern heavens early in the evening at this season. Various estimates of the light of Sirius have made it from one twenty-thousand millionth up to about one five-thousand-millionth of the sun's light. Suppose we adopt the latter figure as being the most favorable to Sirius. Then comparing this with the fraction repre-senting the light of a star in Hercules as seen from its nearest neighbors in comparison with that of the sun, namely, one three-million six hundred-thousandth, we find that the light of the star is nearly 1,400 times as great as the light that Sirins sends to us. In other words, if we could visit the cluster in Hercules, we should find that its stars, as seen from a distance of 9,000,000,000 miles, their aver age distance apart, would shine 1,400 times as bright as Sirius shines in our

sky. Sirius is probably 500 times as bright as the faintest star that the naked eye perceives on a clear night. Then imagine a star three times as much brighter than Sirius as Sirius is brighter than the smallest star you can see, and you will have some notion of the brilliancy of the stars in question as seen from one an other.

A PERPETUAL DAYLIGHT. Now let us suppose a world revolving around a star situated at the center of the more erbout it than I do, and jest let the cluster. Assuming that the surrounding stars are arranged in a pret symmetrical way there would be a dozen of them within a distance of 9,000,000,000 miles. and each of these would, as seen from the world at the center, appear 1,400 times brighter than Sirius appears to us. There would be upward of fifty stars twice as far away, each of which would be 350 times as bright as Sirius. Thus the stars of the cluster, as seen from the center, would go on increasing in number and di-minishing in brightness, but as the total number is limited to 14,000 or 15,000, the outermost stars would be approximately 135,000,000,000 miles away, and each

would shine six times as bright as Sirius It is apparent that there would be a sort of perpetual daylight at the center of such a congregation of suns. Let us see about how bright this kight would be. Of course our supposititious planet might re-ceive from the sun to which it belonged as brilliant a daylight as our sun gives to us, but what would be the illumination of its nights, or, in other words, of that side which was turned away sun! Zollner has estimated the light of the sun to be 618,000 times as great as that of the full moon. This, upon the estimate of the amount of Sirins light as compared with the sun's that we have adopted, would give the moon about 8,000 times as much light as Sirius.

EQUAL TO FIFTEEN MOONS.

e each of the stars in the cluster has 1,400 times the light of Sirius, at 9,dozen of them within that distance of the number of such bodies arranged in the roughly spherical way we have supposed would increase directly as the their distance from the center, it is clear that the amount of light received from the whole cluster would be as many times the amount received from the twelve stars nearest the center, as the radius of the cluster exceeds 9,000,000,000 miles. This sweet and still and gardenlike. There is cluster exceeds 9.000,000,000 miles. This no such perfection of agriculture elsewhere. Snow lingered here and there on the control of the control center would be fifteen, times the amount shed from the first twelve stars, or about thirty times the amount that the full moon pours upon the earth. But only above the borizon at once, and so the illu-

The number of stars visible to us with inely and well for fifty years.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, her old and tried over 3,000, and the great majority of these tion to be seen at all. How contemptible then, is the starry firmament presented to really stately step over a scarlet carpet to where more than twice as many stars as the train. On this occasion the platform was strictly guarded and none but invited guests were there to see majesty depart. our sky -New York Sun.

Enormous snowflakes are recorded as having fallen Jan. 7, 1887. A writer in one of the magazines publishes measure ments of single flakes two and a half inches in length, two and three-quarter inches in length, two and three-quarter by two and one half and three inches thick, and even three and one half and four inches in length. When melted the largest one yielded sixteen drops of water, and many gave fourteen or fifteen drops. The storm was only a few minutes in duration. These unique results can be accounted for by the fact that the temperature was 25.6 degs. Fahrenheit, and hence several ordicary flakes might become congealed to form a larger one.—

Takes vales and sales constantly increasing have been must point the United States. The Guafity is warranted to wear twice as the fine and R-H grades with extralong waist, and we can furnish them when preferred. Highest awards from all the world's great fairs. The last medal received is for first degree of merit, from the late exposition held at New Orleans.

While scores of patents have been found worthless, the principles of the Glove Fitting war authorized to refund money, if, upon examination, these corsets do not prove as represented.

For sale everywhere. Catalogue free on application. one of the magazines publishes measurecome congealed to form a larger one. Scientific Journal.

Rather Too Literal.

In London now everybody is saying, Heals the Sores, under his breath that the story that the Prince of Wales coolly stayed in his bed at the same hotel declares that Albert Edward left the building as quickly as any of its less distinguished occupants. What a blow for our dear Angloman ac-New York World.

Out off my bend and singular I am. It is Generally Thus.

The Rev. Mr. Highflyer—I delivered that sermon offhand. I hadn't given it a moment's thought. How did you like it? Frank

And in their mingling depths I fearless play.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS R BY USING HAMPLINS

DISTINGUISHED LADIES WHO USE IT. C. Mada: Adviso Patti. Panny Janamer.es.

Clara Linnae Schlogg. hire. Scott-Siddons. for the banks, we are not your of as the germany named in the particular and Romina Volken.

Jenne, Victoria and Romina Volken.

July a physical in add my bediencials of

Fanny Lievemport.
I find now "logs in team," much emellent. I shall orthogo receive of it to my hely friends. Jame Counte.

I remains it for a property acticle of its kind Against Ethel.

Charlotte Thompson, Minime Comminge.

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Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, Stomach and Bowel Complaints are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Roxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

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Minister out the baptismal font, to father Name, pleased Father (with impestment in his speech)

CREAN BALM

CREAN BALM CATARRH Ather — Name, prease

Father with impediment in his speech)

Jo- Jo- Josephine Smith.

Minister anaware of the impedimenti—
Joe Joe Josephine Smith. I baptize
thee, etc. assisternation of the family.—
Harner's Eszar. RESTORES THE CASE Senses of Taste, 155 ELY See 148 Smell, Hearing. HAY-FEVER A Quick Relief - A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is

TRIED CRUCIBLE

ere on my check, and the doctors pronounced it cancer. There tried a number of physicians but without receiving any permanent benefit Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the ore, causing intense pain. I saw a statemen in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at nce. Before I had used the second boitle the eighbors could notice that my cancer was healing.on. My general health had been had for two or three years. That a backing cough and spit blood continually. I had a severpain in my breast. After taking six bottles of i. S. S. my cough left me and I grew stoute than I had been for several years. My cauce has bealed over all but a little spot about the due of a half dince, and it is ruphtly disappear give S. S. S. a fair trial.

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